THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Steamboat Departures.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE. On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will follows:

Stage Departures.

Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

Time for Closing the Malls.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 6:39 A. M.

First Lexington. Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 8:25 A. M.

Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 9:45 P. M.

Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Sastern mail closes at 9:45 P. M.

Danville mail closes at 9:45 P. M.

Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at 8:25 A. M.

Bridgeport and Clay Village mail closes at 7:50 A. M.

Forks of Eikhorn, Great Crossigs, and White Sulphur mail closes at 9:00 A. M.

Up Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G.HATCHITT. P. M.

AUTUMN WOODS.

Ere the northern gale The Summer tresses of the trees are gone, The woods of Autumn, all around our vale, Have put their glory on.

The mountains that enfold In their wide sweep the colored landscape round, Seem groups of grant kings in purple and in

gold, That guard enchanted ground.

Oh, Autumn, why so soon Depart the hues that make the forest glad; Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon, And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest, Forever in thy shades to stray; Amid the kisses of the soft southwest To roam and dream for aye.

And leave the vain, low strife That makes men mad; the tug for wealth and power;

The passions and the cares that wither life, And waste the little hour.

How London is Governed. In view of the embarrassing complications

York, the Evening Post has furnished its readers with some information concerning the system by which London is governed. The facts presented have more or less interest to the citizens of every large city:

The government of London consists of a

mayor, aldermen, and common council. Before the Norman conquest, every ten families in the metropolis were formed into an associa- 8 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, tion, and held responsible for the good conduct of the several members. This was the origin of what are now known as the guilds, which under a charter of Edward III, became corporate companies. Edward himself was enrolled as a merchant tailor, and the guilds in those days were designed chiefly for the protectio of craftsmen; or, in other words, were a species of trades unions. There are now eighty of these guilds, and membership is gained eithe by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift. In latter years householders have been admitted by application to the common council. such persons are considered freemen of the city, and freemen who are also householders, paying not less than thirty shillings per annum in the shape of local taxes, can vote for munic ipal officers.

The common council consists of two hundred and forty members, representing the dif-ferent wards of the city, and they are elected for a limited term by the freemen aforesaid The aidermen are twenty-six in number, one for each ward, elected in the same manner, bu for life. Any person elected alderman and refusing to serve is liable to a fine of \$2,500. In ancient times there was no common counci and the mayor was chosen by a mass meeting of the people; now, however, the matter is managed in another way. The election occurs on the 29th of September each year, the freemen assembling in the common ball and expressing their preference, usually by a show of hands. When a poll is demanded, it remains open for several days. The only eligible candidates are aldermen who have served as sheriff, and these two names are selected and submitted to the mayor and aldermen, who generally choose the oldest man. If the successful party declines the honor he is fined \$5,000 for inexcusable modesty. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of \$45,000, but it not intrequently costs his \$20,000 additional to get through his official term respectably. He presides at all alder manic courts, and at meetings of the common council, and in the common hall. He is also a Judge in the court of Hustings, in the central eriminal court, and in the Guildhall Sessions He has his own court in the Mansion House and is occupied from four to six hours each day in the trial of minor cases. Moreover, he is Conservator of the Thames, which requires him to attend to nine courts in a year; is Admiral of the Port, head of the lieutenance of the city, clerks of the markets, perform certain duties in the privy council, presides at public meetings, entertains distinguished strangers, and makes himself useful and ornamental in a variety of other ways. Evidently the Lord Mayor of London earns his salary, and we can see why it is that the greatest care is always taken in selecting the proper man for this highly honorable and responsible posi-

The members of the council must be of unimpeachable record; no man who has ever been bankrupt or compromised with his creditors is \$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 865 eligible. The council is the legislative body of Broadway, New York. the city; it makes, amends and repairs laws, attends to the finances, regulates the navigation of the Thames, appoints, many of the officials of the Thames, appoints, many of the officials of the Thames, appoints many of the officials and fixes their salaries, and is, in short, generally responsible for the entire management of the municipality. There are twelve sessions a year, the major presiding, and the aldermen being ex-officio members. Forty members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stitute a mayor must be present either in person or by

The duties of aldermen are more simple and much less onerous. Each one is a justice of the peace, and attends for a week at a time in rotation, at Huildhall, for the performance of magisterial business. They are all constants wanted.

night, Robert Smart, one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, died at Mr. Moses Young's, on the Tate's Creek pike, aged 79 years. Mr. Stuart was too feeble to attend the meeting of the old soldiers, in Lexington, recently, and,

Iron in Flaming County.

That there is an abundance of iron in this

county there is no question. We have been recently shown by Mr. H. B. Frauklin, of the Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at SA. M. for Louisville.

Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati. ing the quality of the ore and the extent of it, and from what we gather from him and other parties, we are confident that the quality of the ore is of the best, and that its quantity is inexhaustible. All that is needed is proper development. This iron mountain of Mr. leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as Franklin is situated about nine miles from this place, and is easily reached, being situated on a good turnpike, and directly on the route of the railroad which will run from Maysville through this place to the mountains. We expect to visit these iron regions in a short time and examine them for ourselves, and then we will endeavor to give our readers a more extended notice of them, and the propriety of at once building a railroad through the county in order that our vast mountain regions may be developed, and their rich treasures brought to market. The iron is undoubtedly there, and that too in large quantities, and we should by all means lend to our mountain neighbors the proper encouragement to explore their mineral wealth, the extent of which they little dream of at present .- Flemingsburg Democrat.

CLARK CHIEF AND CURTIS' HAMBLETONIAN. These two noted stallions are dead. Clark Chief, the property of Mr. John Mardis, of Clark county, died at Pine Grove on Friday last. Curtis' Hambletonian died on the place of his owner in Madison county. The loss of Clark Chief will be widely felt among alt the lovers of the trotting horse, the get of this noble stallion being among the best and most prized in the State. He was not remarkable as a fast trotter, possessing more endurance than speed; but he is the sire of some of the fastest trotters in the country. Now that he is dead, his stock will rise considerably in value a fact that intending purchasers might profit by remembering.—Lexington Press.

If the Jackson's Purchase succeeds in being transferred to Tennessee, we shall insis upon having the Blue-grass Region annexed to Texas, for we never have believed that one part of the State was located far enough South A great many benefits, which we do not enjoy now, would accrue to us from being annexe to Texas. We could graze our cattle free o rent, have mild winters and pleasant summer and could enjoy the exhilerating effects of th Gulf breeze once in a while, besides having the variety of our life spiced by an occasional nor easter. If the "Purchase" goes over to Tennessee, then give us Texas or give us death Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

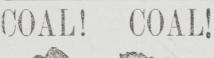
MA lady writes from Chicago that, in re flecting upon what property to save from the barning dwelling, she was at loss which to take -her parrot, the works of a favorite poet, of the family Bible. It ought not to be remem bered against her that the parrot escaped while the poems and the family Bible perished for, in the midst of the confusion, the bird now pending in the municipal affairs of New which had been taught the responses of the Litany, cried in a loud voice, "Good Lord, de liver us," and delivered it was.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TRONTING ON WASHINGTON AND CENTRE ones for their families could not do better than ones for their families could not do better than

R. C. STEELE,





WE HAVE NOW IN YARD AND FOR SALE KENTUCKY, PEYTONA CANNEL, COALBURG,

Youghiogheny Coal! To which we invite the attention of Dealers and SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO

Wholesale Buyers. Yard and Scales near Railroad Depot. Frankfort MACKLIN & BRAWNER.



BLACK & CHINN, AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL

CAMPBELL'S CREEK,

PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND PITTSBURG COALS, That they are selling at the very lowest market

8 O'CLOCK.

SHAW. Alfred. Me.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS.

as he has been declining in health for some time, his death was not unexpected. Lexington Prees. cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

CRUMBS of COMFORT

NEW DVERTISEMENTS.

Patented November 1, 1870, SAMPLES FREE AT ALL GROCERY STORES. II. A. BARTLETT & CO., Philadelphia.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible, containing over 200 fine Scripture filustrations, to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

10.000 AGENTS WANTED FOR

TO HEALTH.

By Dr. W. W. HALL, Author of "Journal of Health." The best selling Book in the Market. H. N. McKINNEY & CO., 16 North 7th Street, Philadelphia. Pa. THY US:

We send a valuable gift to every purchaser of a book. \$100 00 worth of gifts are distributed with every \$200 worth of books we sell. Agents wanted to form clubs. Write for our classified catalogue and references. D. M. EVANS & CO, 712 Ches.nut. Street, Philadelphia.





AGENTS WANTED Exclu-PICTORIAL sive territory granted on the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE.

Contains over 300 ILLUSTRATIONS. Is a complete Library of Biblical Knowledge, Excells all others. In English and German. Send for circulars, W.M. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

One-third of the quantity is more than equal to the ordinary Flavoring Estracts; they are True De actions Flavors of the Fruits. Dealers trebletheir sales with them CONCEPFD THE BEST INTHE MARKET. J. W. COLTON. New York Depot, 71 Maiden Lane.

WANTED-AGENTS (\$20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MA-CHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lockstick" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapst family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, we.

His Life and Times is now sendy to Agents in one selendid volume of 850 pages, and 30 Steel Portrate by a distinguished Southern Author. Contains facts of interest never before published. Sent on receipt of price. \$3.75. Also Dr. Beard's Hows PERVICIAN, the new handy book of Family Medicine. Its value is attested by thous a ds who have saved money, health and life. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

REDUCTION of PRICES TO CONFORM TO

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

IT Send for our New Price List and a club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. P. O. Box 5643. VESEY STREET, NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED FOR

STATE-PRISON LIFE,

By One who has Been There. A strangely fascinating, powerfully written, and thoroughly reliable book brown a new stand-point and upon a subject of vital and absorbing interest. In two parts, showing the horrors of the barbarous system of treatment in vogue in many prisons, and the advantages of the system recently inaugurated in others. Together with a true and detailed account of the maltreatment and crucities practiced upon prisoners, also, stame-faced criminalities with temale convicts, mutinies, murders, starvings, whipepings, hair breadth e-capes, sketches and incidents, nurrestive, pen pictures, sunshine and shade, Illustrative of prison life. Waitten by A Convict, In A Convict's Cell. In one vol. 540 pages, over 50 elegint engravings, made expressive for this book. 48 simple pages, simple illustrations, sent on application—or, a bound prospectus to 80 cents. C. F. ation—or, a bound prospectus for 80 cents VENT, Cincinnati, New York, and Chicago

JURUBEBA.

It is NOT A PHYSIC—It is NOT what it is popularly cailed, a BHTTERS, nor is it interded as such. IT IS A SOUTH AMERICAN plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those counties with wonderful efficacy as a POWER-UL ALTERATIVE and UNEQUALED PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and is a Sure and Perfect Remedy for all diseases of two

Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Ot-struction of Intestines, I rivary, Uter-ine, or Abdomnai Organs, Pover-ty or a want of Biood Inter-mittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflamation of the Liver,

Dropsy, Sluggish
Circulation of the Blood,
Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague
and Fever, or their Concomitants. DR. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remery for all impurities of the blood, or for organic weakness with their attendant evils. For the foregoing complaints

is confidently recommended to every favily as a household remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system. It gives health, vigor and tortifies all wear and bymphatic temperaments. JUHN Q KELLOGG, Is Platt St., vew York. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per Bottle, Send for Circular.

STORE HOUSE. JOHN KIERNAN has facilities for storing a

WHISKY Or Other Merchandise. And offers the same to the public at a reasonable rate of charge.

Rye Wanted.

Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOU-sand Bushels Good dye, for which the highest price will be paid by G. B. MACKLIN

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMBER!

IN ADDITION TO ROUGH LUMBER OF every variety, we have on hand at our Mills, just below the Railroad Bridge. Dressed and Rough Weather-boarding, Dressed Plank, and Yellow Pine and Poplar Flooring, all of which we will sell low

sep3tw&w-3m JOHNSTON & MAHONEY. Lexington Press and Gazette copy one month and send bill to advertisers.

O. F. C. Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky

For Use of the Family and the Druggist. TS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL, known and appreciated in this community) especially commend it for the above uses.

'anc.if E. H. TAYLOR, Jr

FOR SALE, A LARGE & SPLENDID FARM. AND EXTENSIVE AND VARIOUS

PERSONAL PROPERTY EALTH REQUIRING ME TO WINTER in Florida, I will sell the Farm on which I reside, containing over seven hundred and eighty acres, situate in Franklin and Woodord Counties, Ky., five miles from Frankford on the Railroad to Lexington, and the Turn-pike to Versailles, and I can confidently say here is no better farm in Kentucky, all things considered.

The Location is beautiful, convenient, and The Buildings are elegant, spacious, substantial, and for all appropriate purposes; the fortable dwellings and suitable buildings, be

des the principal residence. The Soil was naturally good, and has been ept in a high state of fertility, and is now eady to yield the heaviest crops of hemp, rains, and grasses.

The Water is of all kinds, abundant, and

convenient for domestic, stock, and ornamenta The Fencing is of durable materials of various kinds, is in good condition, with tim-

ber ample for tuture supply.

Society is excellent; and religious, educaioual, and social conveniences abundant and A Division of the Farm into four parts can,

be judiciously effected, so that each will have its appropriate dwelling and other buildings and I will sell separately that part on the north side of the railroad, having superior soil, water, timber, roads, and two sets of buildings all in good condition. The Terms will be made easy, after a cash

payment of one half of the purchase money at the time of giving possession in October next. Purchasers are invited to inspect the premises n person, or apply by mail for full descrip-

An Auction Sale will be held on the premises on the 5th of September next, consisting of Durham Cattle, "Improved Kentucky" Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fattening Hogs, Farm and Saddle Horses, Crops on hand, and Implements f all kinds, which will be duly advertised.

ROBERT W. SCOTT. FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1871.-tf

A. G. BRAWNER Contractor and Builder

FRANKFORT, KY. Will contract for furnishing, making, and 18y ing brick, curbing, paving, &c. Orders solicited from this and the admining counties.

HARRIS H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO.,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

RE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE, Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any part of the State. april-tf.

STEPHENS & MANGAN,

Frankfort, Ky.,

ILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING and Laying Brick; and have now on thand Three Hundred Thonsand Brick, of superior quality, for sale.

GENERAL LAWS OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY. Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt or

ONE DOLLAR.

L. W. GLORE,

AVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

NOTICE.

VISITORS ARE ONLY RECEIVED AT THE Institution for Feeble-Mindeda Children, on also THURSDAY EVENINGS. Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. TPParents and Guardians having Children in the Institution, and Members of the Legislature are not included in this notice. E. H. BLACK.

Grate Setting & Hearth Laying, RICHARD M. GOSNEY BRIEFS neatl printedy at Yeoman OFFERS his services to the citizens of Frankfir and ricinity, to do any kind of Brick Laying Grate Setting, Hearth Laying, or Repairing. dec2-t

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WM. DAVIS,

HALL BUILDING, MAJOR

FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron. Steel, & Nails of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phœnix White Lead, direct from factory. commonly called All Trains are run by Cincinnati time.

All Trains run daily. Sundays excepted. factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints. mixed to order.

2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c. 7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes,

A No. 1. Stock of Paint and other Brushes. 150 bbls. Lime, Cement,

Plaster Paris, and White

Sand. 100 bushels Canadian Hair. 10,000 Bolts Wall Paper. New Philadelphia Styles. I trim same, free of cost,

ready to hang. 100 boxes 1st quality New Albany Window-Glass, single, double, and triple. All sizes furnished and cut

any shape [free]. Looking-Glasses and Plates, all at low rates.

Sash, Doors, and Shutters, a

full assortment. Agent for the Ætna Reaping and Mowing Machines, Plows, Double Shovels, Horse Rakes, Cultivators and Hand Power Lawn Mowers, and Harvesting

A FINE SELECTION

Goods.

MECHANICS TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call any

CINCINI ATI ADVENTISEMENTS. JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTUREES AND DEALERS IN BOOKBINDERS' STOCK

TOOLS AND MACHINERY, NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF

(Main Street, between Front and Second) CINCINNATI, O.

BOARD REDUCED TO

\$2 PER DAY. MRS. R. THURSTON ---- Proprietress Mr T. C. GAPDIS has an interest in this house from this date. April 22d R. THURSTON



CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Paper Dealers

7" 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Structs and adjoining the residence a store-room 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of R. A. BRAWNER.

TRAVEL.

NO. 171.

Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 26th, 1869. ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH. No. 1. No. 2. No. 9.
Leave Covington... 7.55 a. m, 1.20 p. m. 4.20 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth... 9.48 do 3.13 do 6.30 do
do Cynthiana... 10.58 do 4.25 do
do Paris....... 11.40 do 5.10 do
do Lexington... 12.35 p. m. 6.65 do No. 11.
Leave Lexingtop... 12.45 do 7.50 do 11.05 a. m.
Arrive Nicholasville 1.25 do 8.30 do 11.45 do

GOING NORTH. No. 4. No. 5. No. 12.
Leave Nicholasville. 4 50 at m. 2,00 p. m. 11.55 a. m.
Arrive Lexington ... 5,45 do 240 do
Leave Lexington ... 7,00 do 2,50 do
Arrive Paris ... 7,50 do 3,40 do
do Cynthiana ... 8,30 do 4,25 do
do Falmouth ... 9,48 do 5,35 do
do Covington ... 11,40 do 7,30 do

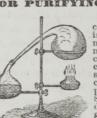
do Covington ... 11,40 do 7,50 do No. 14

Leave Falmouth ... 7,60 a. m
9 10 do

H. P. RANSOM,

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and

disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebiling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lings or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epitepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems. ar and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints. Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find inmediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

power upon trial. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

where milder and cheaper medi-cines fail.

They are composed of the most They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet somid and pleasant in their operation that the most feeble can take them with perfect sofety.

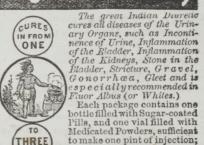
For All letters seeking information or advice, will be promptly answered



Cures all diseases caused by self-abuse, viz: Spermatorrohea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassiude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a Bequine of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-conted Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one-alf pint of injection: and one Syringe. EXP Price, \$5 per package, by mail, \$5 50. Sold by Druggists everywhere.



Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper. Send address, with Stamp to pay return postage, and address as follows:

117 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
SAINT LOUIS MISSOUR.

Blank Books of every kind for

sale at Helms' old stand.

S. I. MAMAJOR.

ished every Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday, at the dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Loney may be sent by usulf at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING

tion. \$1.50
er cub subsequent insertion. 50
H 743 ouble column advertisements, or ad a iscussints to occup, a fixed place, 50 per cent a di-

Thoral notice 20 cents a line each inse-

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

SATURDAY ____OCTOBER 28, 1871.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECH. in full in the city papers of Thursday morn- themselves and their posterity. form. Its very great length must be our America by a written Constitution. apology for not giving it entire, as it would the Constitution, and all powers that were not ing it within the reach of all who desire to people. peruse it at length, fortunately renders it lished by it into legislative, executive, and ju unnecessary that we should do so. We dicial, and provided for the organization of a therefore only give some of the more important extracts.

characterizes all of his public efforts, begins Among them are the freedom of religious opin his speech with an inquiry into the object of right of the people peaceably to assemble and all human government, and passes on to a to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, consideration of the origin of our own Amer to keep and bear arms, to be secure in their ican system, contrasting it with the more despotic forms of Europe, and pointing out the rest under general warrants or special warrants similarity of some of the features to those of not supported by oath, not to be held for a the purer republics of ancient times. After a presentment or indictment of a grand jury this preliminary introduction, the Senator except in cases arising in the land or nava takes up the question of States rights.

Lite civil war, which Mr. Davis, adopting a or limb; nor in any criminal case to be a wit phrascology altogether inconsistent with the theory of covernment which he evolves as theory of government which he evolves, as law; nor private property to be taken for pubwell as with the etymology of the term, styles lie use without just compensation; in all crimserves only to identify Mr. Davis the more wherein the crime shall have been committed strongly with those who, at the beginning of the war, opposed the action of the South and exhausted the powers of the Federal Govern ment to bring the Southern States under its subjection. To no man more than himself his defense; to be exempt from excessive bail was the administration of Mr. Lincoln indebted for his success in securing the active co-operation. This a summary of American liberty, which tion of Kentucky in the late war, the fruits of sprung from the age and country of Alfred the Great, which a Plantagenet King was conwhich we are enjoying in the despotic gov- strained to confirm to the people of England ernment against which Mr. Davis now hurls by the great charter of Runnymede, which his anathemas. Against him there can lie no charge of treason in the loyal acceptation of that term, and he may be said to have carned country, which they embodied as the supreme the right to criticise the acts of the conquer- law in their several States, which they ors, of those whom he terms rebels, with a down in the Constitution of the United States and there declared should be held inviolable freedom and severity inadmissible, perhaps, in by the Government which it created; and the some others.

After discussing the political situation fully, Government was designed. His speech closes with the nomination of Mr Fillmore for President.

We are very glad to have again among throw them by force or fraud. our files the Chicago Times, one of the most vigorous and readable papers in the whole fall naturally into legislative, executive, and country. Though somewhat reduced in proportions by the fire, it lacks none of the ex that are, in any degree, free or liberal, are so

Accordingly, the Thirteenth Amendment cellent qualities which have given it prominence cassified. But, in relation to our own, the error is often fallen into of conceding to its in the past. We specially note and applaud departments, from analogy, powers that are its arraignment of the policy which imposed exercised by the same department in other virtual martial law upon Chicago as an addi-This is a fruitful source of error. The Govtional calamity to the fire, and argued that an ernment of the United States is not copied in army was necessary to protect the people of Chicago from themselves. It will not take a the Constitution, and whatever cannot there be generation to educate the people into the found is to be rejected. belief that they are incapable of self-government, if, upon every such pretext, a Federal constabulary is substituted for the ordinary law of the land;" "the President of the United means of preserving order. The killing of a States shall take care that the laws be faithful prominent citizen, Col. Grosverner, by the ly executed;" "Congress shall have power to prominent citizen, Col. Grosverner, by the military police, has furnished the Times with the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, an excellent text, and it is using it well. We and repel invasions; and "to make all laws should be glad, by-the-by, if it would enlighten us in regard to the Ku-Klax operations, by which men were said to have been the Government of the United States, or in any hung up to the lamp-post for alleged arson department or officer thereof. and robbery. We know that Allen Pinker laws of the United States is resisted, or there ton, chief of police, issued an order author- is insurrection against their authority, th izing men to be shot down without arrest. but it has been denied that there was any the laws, and to suppress the insurrection; and lynching. We have before us the report of a | if the case requires it, by arms. This being sermon of Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, of Baltimore, who says that he saw "the blackened corpses of robbers and incendiaries hanging ty to do anything more. The truth of this to gibbets." We can well understand how, under great provocation, popular indignation and excitement may culmirate in summary vengeance upon malefactors; but the general thirty-two States in the Union, and the Senate applause with which such acts in Chicago consisted of sixty-four members, and the House have been received by those who are loudest of three hundred and forty-four; the Constitu in denouncing the people of other localities where they occur, has formed one of the no- of forty-three Senators and one hundred and table incidents growing out of the Chicago sixty-three Representatives were necessary calamity. As the Times is showing, it makes a great difference who controls the mob.

Chicago fire never will be fully known. Im. for them the vote of two-thirds of the whole mediately following the event it was an- number of both Houses. nounced that the original emancipation party required desperate measures, and its proclamation of President Lincoln, for which leaders determined to patch the Constitution the Historical Society had given twenty-five thousand dollars, had been swallowed up by two-thirds of both Houses. They admitted the the remorseless flames. This was such a Territories of Nevada and Nebraska as States startling horror that we at once set on foot a third of the Union, when neither of them had one third of the population to entitle them to a subscription for funds to procure another. single Representative in Congress. They ad-But now comes the distressing intelligence that the original pike which John Brown carried at Harner's Ferry was also hurned carried at Harper's Ferry was also burned. laws. They ejected a Democratic Senator of Fortunately the latter can be supplied as New Jersey, who had been legally elected, there are known t) be several other originals from his seat. They received the consent of an unconstitutional and small fragment of a

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN EXTRACTS FROM THE SPESCH OF HON GARRETT DAVIS, DELIVERED IN LOUIS-VILLE, OCTOBER 24, 1871-

> STATES RIGHTS. State rights, Federal Government, and popular liberty are substantially synenyms; and while there have been and are still continuing to be made in our country such great and per sistent efforts by the dest erate faction in power to sufficate this leading and paramount prinle of our system, it is cheering to perceive to be looming t,p in so many countries of

Hungary has made a contest for it with Austria of more than a century's duration, and, in the last 'ew years, has had it confirmed to her in distinct terms; for even a longer ricd a large portion of Germany has had its benefit in broken periods, under different federal organizations, and has never ceased to demand it, and but recently it has been incorpo rated in the Constitution of the German Em pire; France and Italy are clamoring for it and a voice swelling from England calls for it for Great Britain and her dependencies. Its destiny is to take possession of the civilized

The war of independence was fought by the United States under the old Articles of Confederation. A condition of peace soon demonstrated its total in-fficiency to hold together the States, and fulfill the important ends for which it had been designed; and, therefore, the people substituted for it a Government that On Wednesday night Hon. Garrett Davis addressed the people of Louisville upon the the common defense, promote the general welpolitical situation in a speech which appeared fare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

in full in the city papers of Thursday morning, and which is also published in pamphlet of a Government for the United States of

occupy fifteen or sixteen columns of the Yeoman. Its already extensive circulation plac- reserved to the States respectively, or to the

The Constitution arranged the powers estabdistinct magistracy to administer each class.

To put certain rights and liberties of the people above and beyond all question, the Mr. Davis, with the the roughness which were named and declared in the Constitution ion and worship, of speech and the press; capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor for th From this he passes to a discussion of the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life he rebellion. The use of the term, however, inal prosecutions a speedy and public trial by

> more secure enjoyment of which, by the Amer ican people, was the great office for which tha

Mr. Davis reviews the character and military | They are the noble prerogatives with which history of Gen Grant with marked severity. the God of nature has endowed universal manhood, and for which all true men ought to live and dare to die. That party which supports them in good faith alone deserves the confidence of the people; they should sweep from existence any and all that attempt to over-

THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

Therefore, whenever the execution of the Government has the power, and the duty evolves upon it, to enforce the execution o lone, the whole power of the Government i exhausted. There is no provision of prin inle in the Constitution that gives it authori sition was conceded by all at the beginning

of the rebellion. ILLEGALITY OF THE AMENDMENTS

When the rebellion broke out there were tion requiring two thirds of both Houses to propose amendments to the Constitution, the votes But there was only a single Senator in attend ance from the eleven seceding States, and by about a half dozen Representatives: all the Democratic Senators and Representatives were The terrible losses suffered by the constitution, so that it was impossible to obtain

But the state of the affairs of the Radical Legislature of Virginia to the erection of the new State of West Virginia within her juris-An examination by two engineers re- diction. They denied to the States that had

Representatives, and would not allow the men whom those States chose to fill the places to take their seats. They passed an act of Congress.

When a proposed amendment of the Constitute that the transfer of the Constitute that the transfer of the constitute that the

gress qualified themselves for the performance scendantly important work of proposing amendments to the Constitution. And their

My first and an impassable objection to all these spurious amendments of the Constitution, is, that they were not proposed by two thirds valid in the proposition of an amendment to dispense wholly with the vote of the two trifling about the gravest matter! either could not be entertained for an instant

Everybody knows, and it has never been denied, that these amendments were submitted by ess than two thirds of the whole number of the members of which both Houses, by the Constitution and laws, consisted at the time of submission respectively; but the Radical posi tion is, that the States lately in rebellion then had not, nor were they entitled to have, Senators or Representatives in Congress; and that two thirds of the Senators and Representatives then, in fact, elected, or that could then have been constitutionally and legally elected, had voted for those propositions of amendments, and therefore they had been constitutionally

There are two answers to this position: 1 It is based upon a false assumption of fact.

2. If the fact were as assumed, the conclusion arrived at from it would be wholly unauthor-

Previous to the submission of the Fourteenth and l'ifteenth Amendments, the rebellion had been suppressed, the rebels had grounded their arms and submitted to the Constitution, laws and authorities of the United States; the seceding States had rehabilitated their governments, and had chosen their Senators and Representatives to Congress, who had appeared at the bar of the two Houses and asked to be ad mitted to their seats, but were denied by the Radical majorities in flagrant disregard of the Constitution and the rights of these States.

The States-not those which engaged in the rebellion any more than those that did notdo not derive their right to have Senators and Representatives from Congress, but from the Constitution, and Congress has no power to deny or restrict that right. All the State being then in full and equal submission to the Constitution and laws, they all had an equal right, and they all had chosen Senators an Representatives; and the two Houses had but a single plain power and duty, to admit the the production of their authority for contrary

The Radicals have made a different and discordant construction of this fifth article, as to the action of the two Houses of Congress and of the States upon propositions to amend the Constitution. As to Congress, their position is that no State that entered into the rebellion is to be considered in the Union, or entitled to representation in the two Houses, until Congress shall have passed an act conceding that right for the particular State. But they submitted each amendment to all the States, the seceding as well as the adhering ones; and on the first vote of all the States on the Fourteenth Amendment, excluding the vote of the seceding States, and there were more than three fourths of all the other States for it.

amendment of the Constitution must be ratified seceding and adhering were alike and equally States, and the votes of three fourths of their fraud, force, and other undue means operating heir Legislatures to ratify it.

amend it to be submitted to all the States, and forms are to be strictly complied with; and to be voted for by three fourths of them, it re- unless they are, no proposed amendment can quires all of them to be represented in the two become a part of the Constitution. Each Houses of Congress, and the vote of two thirds of both Houses to make the submission. Both requirements are clearly expressed. An amendand basely counteries—it is none of the Constitution and basely counteries—it is none of the Constitution. ment of the Constitution cannot be made unless all the States are represented in both 1. Wi Houses of Congress, and without being sub- of both Houses, as their numbers are the mitted to all of them for ratification. So our fixed by the Constitution and laws, and no

was submitted to all the States February, 1, 1865, and the Secretary of State, December 18, certified that it had been ratified by twentyseven States, naming them, being three fourths of the whole number, thirty-six; and among the States that voted for it were Virginia, Teneral excluded from representation, in whole or par North Carolina and Georgia, all of them have ing been engaged in the rebellion; and their proposed such proposed s votes, with that of West Virginia, a State that and void by such exclusion, though it should be without the consent, real or colorable, of the rebel State Virginia, were necessary to give to 3. A votes of the rebel States would have been the rejection of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Fourteenth Amendment passed June 16, 1866. ing, or voting on the question of its ratifica-On the first and full vote of all the States, it tion, such exclusion would render null and ratify it. Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky no part of the Constitution voted against it, as did Virginia. North Caro- 4. If any State or States were denied by the bama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, of the States implicated in the rebellion. Thus, by a vote of all the States in comformity to the should ratify a proposed amendment of the Constitution, the fourteenth proposed amend- Constitution, such exclusion would render null

To amend the Constitution is a special, com- States. no sliding scale, no equity; it is inflexibly osition.

two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by a heard stated. The first one, that every proby Congress on the application of the Legis- ity of the whole number of both Houses of but no part of it is to destroy States, State Court cannot be relied upon as a restraining less number than two-thirds of both Houses of tion and laws, condemns the whole three, as Congress cannot propose an amendment to the neither of them obtained such a majority. The tory of each State is a part of the United peach the judges being with Congress. Constitution. A person may be convicted on articles of impeachment by the "concurrence" States, the number required by the Constitution. States the required by the Constitution in States that it is a State or part of it be conquered by the Constitution. the majority of the whole Senate is necessary heal that fatal vice of its submission, that has President may make treaties "by and with the terest, because the only operation and effect advice and consent of the Senate, provided of this amendment would be, if valid, to about two-thirds of the Senators present concur." ish slavery everywhere in the United States; But in proposing amendments to the Constitu- and as Congress, or the United States Governtion, two-thirds of both Houses, and not two-thirds of the members present, are required to power to abolish slavery in the States, and

proposition, but it becomes a new one. of an amendment, they may propose to the stitution as to this subject. neither can they propose both, but only the one slavery would be but a dead bug-bear! or the other.

sulted in a report that it will cost \$18,000, one of the improvements begun in Washington.

The States are bound to accept the mode by overthrew.

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The Fourteenth proposition of Amendment was adjusted by the Coustitution. They and posed by Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of Congress. They cannot adopt the was made by a joint resolution of the impeacting power, as it was adjusted by the Coustitution. They are chirally and by whom they are entrusted with the exthe states are bound to accept the mode by the constitution. They are chirally and power, as it was adjusted by the Coustitution. They are chirally and power a The States are bound to accept the mode by overthrow.

the two Houses to a minority from a majority of the whole number of each, as established by the Constitution, and recognized by the practice of both Houses from the beginning of the Government. isolated act of duty; not discretion; a function It was thus the two Radical Houses of Conof their legislative duties, and for the tran- other; and having done either, its whole power is exhausted; it is functus officio. Whether Congress may propose to the States to act by work has been worthy of their preparation for their Legislatures or conventions neither in-

The idle suggestion has been made, that a of either House of Congress. The mode of pending amendment was finally disposed of if amending the Constitution is clearly stated in ratified, but not if rejected. The Constitution the fifth article, and must be pursued in its embodies no such unreasonable whim; for this every process; it would be as legitimate and would establish a perpetual proposition for ratification and but one for rejection-thus Honses of Congress as with one vote less than tion is to be decided by the proper authorities two thirds of both Houses—a proposition for tut once. This suggestion of a pending proposition and osition until ratified originated in the spirit that organized courts-martial during the repellion, not for trial but for conviction

If Congress were to recommend to the States o act upon a proposed amendment by convention, such a body would be convoked, it would act on the proposition, would adjourn sine die, and would exist no more. Who would think of ever calling that convention together afterwards to act again on that proposed ameadment? Who would contend that Congress, by recommending the action of the States to be by their Legislatures, could enlarge, modify, or prolong the power of the States, or make it different from what it would be if acting by their conventions? When the States act upon a proposed amendment, whether it be by Legislatures or conventions, each State can act but

There are analogies in the Constitution which enforce this position. In the business of electing a President, "the electors shall meet their respective States and vote by ballot or President and Vice President," &c. person have such majority, then from the ersons having the highest numbers not exeeding three on the list voted for as President the House of Representatives shall choose imnediately by bailot the President.

The electors of a State are required by the onstitution to vote for a President and Vice President, one of whom is not an inhabitant of he same State with themselves. When they ave so voted for President and Vice President heir part of the work is accomplished, and their power is exhausted. They cannot, on a subsequent day, withdraw the ballots they had already cast, and give them to different men; if they were so to act their first balloting make a constitutional election, if any one candidate received a majority of the whole number, and their subsequent ballots would be

But if no candidate shall have received such majority, "then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by pallot the President." The House having given a majority of all the States to one of the candidates according to the requirements of he Constitution, could human fatuity assume that it could, on a subsequent day, or then, withdraw its vote from the person to whom it had cast it, and give it to another?

On these points, and also as to the men to be oted for as President, when an election has devolved upon the House of Representatives, and as to propositions to amend the Constituion, its requirements are as special and obdurate as fate. There is to be no room allowed in matters of such selected, transcendant, and sacred interest for the juggling of pol-

The convention that framed the Constitution But the leaders knew full well that an had no more important work before it than to arrange the powers and manner by which it by three fourths of all the States; that the was to be amended; and the great men who States, and the votes of three fourths of their aggregate number were necessary to ratify an of Federal and State authority, and an unusu They therefore procured seven ally large concurrence of both. They prescribe of the rebel States that had rejected the Four- various forms of proceeding that necessarily teenth Amendment to act upon it again, and by required time, and that afforded ample oppor If the Constitution requires propositions to that it is a proceeding by the States. and the leading feature in the transact

1. When proposed by Congress, two third. by the election of members that have taken place, must vote for the proposed amendment 2. Every State has the right to have her fu representation in both Houses, and to advocate or oppose by her voice and her votes each prop proposed, such proposition would be made nu could not have been admitted into the Union afterwards ratified by three fourths of the

3. A proposition to amend the Constitution this amendment the constitutional vote of three fourths of the States. The rejection of the higher power than Congress—the Constitution -to all the States; and if eleven, or one, or any number of them be prevented by fraud, The resolution of Congress submitting the force, or violence from freely considering, actreceived, including Tennessee, the vote of but void the proposed amendment, though it was twenty-one, twenty seven being necessary to ratified by all the other States, and it would be

ina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala two Houses of Congress their constitutional ment was rejected, and is not to-day rightfully and void said proposed amendment, though it and validly a part of the Constitution.

plicated and most important power, organized 5. Any State, having voted once on a proby one of its express provisions, and the entire process must strictly conform to it. There is right or power to vote again on the same prop-

Let us test the controverted amendments of Amendments must be proposed by either the Constitution by the principles which I have convention for proposing amendments, called posed amendment must be passed by a majorlatures of two-thirds of the several States. A | Congress as fixed at the time by the Constitutions; that work is and corrective power for the infractions of the of two-thirds of the members present;" but tion; and, although this would not remove or o constitute a quorum to do business. The long ceased to be a matter of any practical inpass the propositions and get them before the State, within its own jurisdiction, always had the rightful power to abolish it, and all or States, with or without their authority, their seats; so that when a majority may de-When the two Houses of Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution, they do a have positively abolished it, and they have account of the law, and to suppress the insingle isolated act; they preform a function, quiesced in, and consented to its abolition, the and their whole authority in the matter is ex- doing of this important act by the higher, the ecuted, exhausted, and they cannot withdraw or expunge the proposition. From them it is gone finally. They may afterwards renew the proposition of the many of the minority members as will tained, the authority and power to use arms are exhausted, and the Government moves on as before the trouble.

Which being enected, the whole purpose is obtained, the authority and power to use arms are exhausted, and the Government moves on as before the trouble. President or Congress, or the United States

them they must propose, and, having it would be no more effectual than efforts to set | may be their will

creases, varies, or continues the powers of those bodies, which are the same in all respects with State had the authority or power to take it up State had the authority or power to take it up | It creates no domestic war powers, no war

oon after its rejection they introduced into tion of power to subserve the purposes of the efficient government of the rebel States," | tion which was the culmination of their effrontery and revolutionary excesses.

THE "NEW DEPARTURE."

These amendments and these legislative measures and their enforcement have made a the Constitution. ruin of the Constitution; and upon it have established an absolute oligarchical despotism, partly civil and partly military, consisting of Congress and the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States; and the dicial branch of the Government, and the juris-Democratic party and all who have opposed this despotism from its first germ to its present cases arising under the Constitution and laws of and to what end? It is argued that, by opposing and denouncing it, by avowing your pur-States and the United States; but deplorably pose to overthrow it and to rehabilitate the has that hope been disappointed. To have and worship it, and you will so augment your United States, should have been conferred exstrength as to be able to eject them, and your- pressly on the judicial department; but it is selves to take their places. And any party given only in cases, suits, in law or equity, that thus got their places would appropriate arising under the Constitution and laws of the to itself their usurped despotism, its power and United States, when every question arising by its plunger, and hold them in its close embrace | conflict of authority between the United States until an outraged people should rise in resist- and the States, and the constitutionality of less force and crush out all together.

and revolution to reinstate constitutional a proceeding in the United States Courts, government and popular liberty, is illusory. and have empowered and required them to de-It would be regarded by the good and the wise of all parties as a weakness and folly, or as the venal betrayal of a great and sacred cause, and bring down upon those who entered into abdicated an indefinite portion of this limited it general contempt or execration.

that or active forcible oppositon were the al-ternatives; but I would have an expressed, questions, standing, and unchangeable protest against their rightful obligation, and I would announce this position as laid down by the court. What tion, whenever there was a case before it in be done by the legislative or who writes, or speaks, or talks for the instruc- Supreme Court to refuse or evade the de or resting place in the United States; until power of the department or officer is also made they are expunged forever, our people will be in the case, its decision of that question also but the slaves of the like and successive oli-

these phrases; "questions settled by the war;" tion, there are other facts and considerations "principles established by the war." There is which establish the inadequateness of the Suof truth or appropriateness in such language, preme Court to hold in check the tendency of for in our polity we have no wager of battle; Congress to pass acts not authorized by the out the Government and all its principles and Constitution, of the legislative and executive powers are matter of compact, and written departments to encroach upon each other, and ompact, among the people. The only ques- of the United States and States mutually to tion settled by the late civil war was, that those absorb each other's powers. who revolted against the Government had not | 1. The judges of that court are generally se-

THERE ARE LEADING AXIOMATIC TRUTHS

would be beyond the reach of all its power. intended to be spotless. Civil war in our country does terrible havoc, effected only by successful revolt. The terri- Constitution by Congress, the power to imthem; but if a State or part of it be conquered by a foreign nation, the United States may "the concurrence of two thirds of the members reconquer it from that nation; and thereupon present; " but a majority of a quorum of the the authority, laws, and officers of the United House may prefer articles of impeachment States and the State would be reinstated as against a judge or other officer, and that of they were before the conquest, without any itself is a great power. There are few incum legislation on their part, but by the operation bents who would not be more or less intimiof the postliminary principle of national law; dated by a strong menace of its exercise. But,

When the two Houses submit a proposition authorities, in the line of amending the Con- stitution, and all the powers which they pos- their sanction to that mode of mutilating the sess were delegated by the people of the States, two Houses of Congress, and of getting a ma-

propose the one or the other mode, they have up heathen worship and human sacrifice to no power to withdraw it and tender the other; idol gods. Any howl about designs to restore power, but not sovereign; not a power superior cal measures, and to impeach President John-The to all others, but subordinate to the sovereign son. Members of the Supreme Court sustained civilization of the world has doomed it to utter overthrow.

To and by whom they derive their powers, and marshaled a factious, reckless majority to and by whom they are entrusted with the exthis revolution of the impeaching power, as it

ratification; and there being then thirty-six do, and only in the mode and manner pre-States, twenty-seven—three fourths—were nocessary to ratify it. But it received only twenty-one votes, including Tennessee; fifteen laws. The Constitution confers upon them no against it; among which were Virginia, North power to do those things. They may enact Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Fiorida, laws, declare war, make peace, propose amend-Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, of the ments of the Constitution, enforce the execu-States implicated in the rebellion, voted against tion of the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions and protect the States The Fourteenth proposed Amendment having against domestic violence; but the execution of been voted upon by all the States, acting by these powers must parsue the form and manner their Legislatures in conformity to the proposition of Congress, and its wanting six votes of any other of its provisions or principles. All the constitutional majority of three fourths of the war powers conferred on Congress or the the States to ratify it, that was a final disposi- United States, relates exclusively to foreign

afterwards and vote upon it again; it could powers as to the States, but simply police pownever be before them any more, except a new ers to aid in the preservation of order, the due proposition, coming to them from Congress as execution and the maintenance of existing institutions and laws, Federal and State. But the Radical leaders had decided to hold the Radical administration of the United States on to power even by revolutionary violence, Government to the test of these great and esand they took measures to force this Fourteenth sential principles of the Constitution, and it is Amendment upon the States and the people. one continuous and frightful abuse and usurpa-Congress their measures, entitled "An act for basest selfishness and the most criminal ambi-

In our mixed system of National and State Governments, conflict of jurisdiction between the Government of the United States and the States is inevitable; and this matter received much attention from the convention that framed

THE SUPREME COURT.

It was hoped by some of its most enlightened members that the organization of the juenormous growth are invoked to accept it; the United States, would prove adequate to Government upon the great principles of the performed effectually that most important func-Constitution, you can never turn its authors tion, a jurisdiction to decide every question out of office and power; but take it, bow down between the States or their citizens and the every law passed by Congress, or every act But the idea, the hope of thus bringing strength to the Democratic party, or to any party that may be battling with Radicalism cers, ought to have been made the ground of

general contempt or execration. jurisdiction, with which the Constitution had invested the judicial department, by announcmendments. I would obey them as valid when ing that it had authority to decide only judi-

it as often as there was a probability that such does it mean by political questions? Where a course would produce any effect upon public has it defined them, or laid down any princiopinion. I would have every Governor of a State, who held that they were invalid, to declare that position in his annual messages; "executive," and "judicial;" and, by a careful every Legislature that accorded with the Gov-reading of it, we can learn in what sense; but ernor, to pass resolutions condemnatory of the term "political" nowhere appears in the them; every court of any grade or jurisdic- Constitution. Acts which it requires to which the validity of those amendments fairly utive departments, we all understood cancome up, to rule them to be spurious and in-valid, and to adhere to that ruling in each and courts; but whenever there is a question of every case, until it was revised and reversed the power of the legislative or executive deby a superior court in the identical case; every partment to do an act, and the rights of either executive officer who was required to do any party to a suit in a United States Court deuntil he was constrained by mandamus or other officer to the act; it seems to me that is a ju proper proceeding; every national convention, dicial question which the court is bound to the judgment of which was that those amend- decide whonever it is properly in the record. ments were not proposed and ratified in con-formity to the requirements of the Constitu-preme Court takes the position that, where to pass resolutions stating that position, many acts are performed by the legislative or and denouncing them as fraudulent, unan- executive departments, or officers belonging to thorized, null and void; every can tidate the one or the other department, and the quesany office, who makes public speeches tion of the power to do the act arises in a case the people, and whose position is, before the court, it will not decide it because that these amendments are the product of it is political in its nature. This may be the irregular and invalid action of Congress, sound constitutional law and logic, but I do and consequently void, should state and argue not see it. I know of no provision or princition of the people, and who repudiates these of any question properly before it. If it be refarious interpolations of the Constitution, whether a department or officer of the Govhould set forth his reasons for their condem- ernment, authorized by the law to do an act, nation. The friends of liberty and constitu- or has performed it, that question is to be detional government should allow them no peace cided, and it the additional question, the

garchies, and will have no Government, no But, besides the want of sufficient jurisdiction, and its abdication of an indefinite por-For several years past we have met with tion of what was conferred by the Constitu-

force enough to effect a revolution; their claim lected more on account of their party politics of right to secode before the battle commenced, than their ability, learning, integrity and genwas as unfounded as it would be now; their eral fitness for the responsible position; and right of revolution the same then, now, al- this inevitable consequence has followed, that as to particular classes of cases, in the opinions and judgments of the court, and especially the opinions of some one of the courts, the narrow In our system of Government that ought ever and perverted views of the political partisan are to be present in the mind of all Americans. I much more conspicuous than the ability, learning, and rectitude of great and virtuous judges. The Government of the United States is The evil is natural to the system, and must alformed and fashioned by a written Constitution, ways, to some extent, exist; but it will inand it has no powers but what are expressly crease with and mark the degeneracy of politconferred upon it by that Constitution, or ical parties, and for some years has been growplainly imported by its language. Other gov- ing and flagrantly dishonoring to the Governents afford no criteria of the powers of ment, and detrimental to the country. There the Government of the United States, but those are no more extreme and unreasonable politic 1 powers must be sought and can be learned only partisans than some of the present Judges of from the Constitution. The States, their gov- the Supreme Court, and they do not blush to ernments and people, and certain offices to be carry their partisanship into that highest hope performed by them, are a necessary and indis- of all enlightened patriots. They not only pensable part of the machinery of the United fail to perform the office of checking, or at-States Government, and the United States has tempting to check, the aggressions of Congress no more power to abolish or suspend States and the President on the rights of the States and State Governments than to abolish the Presidency, or the Supreme Court, or Congress, lation of the Constitution, but they were or representation, general or special, in the Senate or the House. The incumbents of some or all those places might commit treason, for both by Congress and the President; and they which they might be punished by the Govern- have not disappointed the faith upon which ment of the United States; but the places they were clothed with an ermine that was not

There is another reason why the Supreme

It is true that the Senate alone can render a are exhausted, and the Government moves on House, and to pass judgment of impeachment

The United States were formed by the Con. Members of the present Supreme Court gave States to act on the question of ratification, either by their Legislatures or by conventions; States, is defunct, and all attempts to reinstate can be reclaimed by those people whenever it much less, to enable Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution; to overrule

against violation and overthrow, and as a tri-States, has proved a failure. A properly organized authority to perform all those functions, in an extensive country, having many States or political subdivisions, each possessing for itself a local government, comprehending the great mass of all political powers, and a common government for the whole, made by the people of the subdivisions, consisting of a reservation of all others, and the whole schene written out in the form of a constitution as its supreme law, is a necessity; and the absence of such a tribunal, efficient for all those ends, was the great defect of our system. This essential inefficiency of the Supreme Court left at a period of great danger and exciteme and the rights and liberties of the people to be trampled upon by them without any hindrance, the United States Government and the States to be yielded by one of the parties, or to be

Governments, by written constitutions, could be restored in full integrity, it would be impossible for it to endure long without the organization of some such tribunal as I have indicated; and to devise one both safe and effective, would, in my opinion, be a great achievement of statesmanship. I will merely suggest such a one as occurs to my mind for the consideration of able men.

Each State to choose one member of a triof conflict of power between the Government of the United States and the States; all questions involving the constitutionality of bills passed by Congress; all questions involving the constitutional power of the President, and all other officers of the United States Government, to do any act whatever; and to count President after each election, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress. The members of the tribunal to hold their places during good behavior, to receive compensation from their respective States, to have perpetual session in Washington City, with the power of taking re-

Federal, but in all its judgments, and their ex-ecution, National. It might not be fit and suffi-wooden axles better than any known invancient for its designs, but something in this direction must be done to preseve constitutionnot even now irretrievably lost.

A FINE COLT SHOW.

Editor Teoman:

SIR: Fearing lest the mention of Dr. L. Herr's colt show on Wednesday last, at his residence near Lexington, should be omitted in terview, advancing the necessary funds. May the city council to collect dues for gas and Chartered 1810. your valuable paper, I trust you will pardon he live till he collects the amount. the liberty Ltake to insert a few lines, for such a side of the Atlantic ocean. I think my opin Clarke, editor of the Owen News, and com ion was the general one, and the Doctor's mended him to his friendly attention. breast must, indeed, have swelled with emotion inspection. Such shows are more numerous formation yesterday, that on the night of the cultural Fair Association, and establishing in England, but after some years of experience 24th inst., a body of white men and neg oet fair grounds at or near Walton. Walton is and a somewhat close connection with the visited the houses of eight members of a com- situated at the junction of the Short Line British turf, I must confess I was overcome pany of State militia, living in Madison, near Railroad and the Covington and Lexington with surprise, and I also add satisfaction, when the Jessamine line, seized and destroyed their turnpike, and offers an excellent site for fair I saw the great breeder of such horses as Lady Thorn and Mambrino Bertie submit to the pubones as Wednesday's.

ready reached the upper branch, and such a nursery lot as Wednesday's cannot fail to raise tifled. such a sire of trotters still higher. Nor can it now be doubted for one single moment, that Or The work on the new boulevard which Mambrino Pachen is indeed the noble son of is to connect the thriving city of Bell Point Mambrino Chief, shaky as public opinion once was upon that important fact.

perously to further benefit the determined en- will see it completed. Gen. Lindsey, who is ergies of the Kentucky, and indeed all breeders of trotters, is the earnest desire of AN ENGLISHMAN.

The papers at this place have never at work. any time, opposed the construction of any railroad in any portion of the State. They have said nothing against the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, and nothing against the Great Eastern, proposed to connect the Maysville with the Chesapeake and Ohio road. But, whenever any road is proposed to benefit Paris, ny, which will appear at Major Hall on Wedthen the Maysville papers and several of nesday night:
the Lexington papers denounce the enterprise. At this time the Frankfort, Paris, and indeed, in all that is wonderful in their attraction Big Sandy Railroad excites their opposition. They know we have the most direct and best route, and, therefore, they oppose it, and want us to abandon ours that their own enterprises may succeed. We are not greatly surprised at the course of these journals; but, we are surprised that some of our own people should be willing to make our city tributary to either Lexington or Maysville, and give up our direct line for their out-of-the-way circuitous routes.

For main or sewer pipe, at low pric s. go to Seeley's, St. Clair street

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, October 26, 1871. CAUSES DECIDED.

Wathen et al vs. Phillips. Marion; reversed on riginal and affirmed on cross-appeal.

Mayo's heirs vs. Hager, Johnson; affirmed.

Rutledge vs. Vanmeter. Clark; reversed.

Meek vs. Burchett. Lawrence; affirmed.

Clastel vs. Neargs, &c., Lewrence; affirmed.

Glenn vs. Clayton's adm'x, Daviess; reversed.

Wathen et al vs. Phillips. Marion; reversed on city, is a candidate for the office of Assistant for 1872. Ter ns. \$3 a year. S. R. Wells also ceeding the entire amount of their assets.

Many of the most prominent Companies are guage road from Princeton, Ky, to Clarksville, are working hard for the assets.

Among the very few Companies that have guage road from Princeton, Ky, to Clarksville, are working hard for the assets. ORDERS.

hell et al. vs. Holder et al., Allen; opinion ers are requested to be present. and judgment set aside, and cause submitted.
Uhrig, &c., vs. Kember. Loui-ville Chancery;
Uhrig, &c., vs. Horstman & Sons. Louisville
Chancery; petitions for rehearing overruled.
McGuire vs. Moore &c., Fl yd;
kand &c., vs. Kisner, Magoffia.

Reed, &c., vs. Risner, Magoffin; Continued in Frankfort, St. Clair street.

FRANKFORT, October 27, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Allen, &c., vs. McGrath, Shelby; affirmed. Grooms vs. Barnes' adm'r. Powell; reversed. Webb vs. Stephens, Magoffin; affirmed. Daniel's devisees vs. Daniel's heirs, Montgomery;

under, &c., vs. Harber, Madison; petition for here without even that provocation. rchearing overruled.
Halo vs. Kiddle, Daviess; rehearing granted.
Honore vs. Hutchings, Louisville Chancers; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and peti-

on overruled.

James vs. Stakes, Rockcastle;
Brown vs. Brock, &c., Laurel; continued until an 1 \$25 for arrest of the thief.

Brown vs. Brown Gresham vs. Gresham, Rockcastle; Butner, &c., vs. Cook Rockcastle; Murphy vs. Ward, Laurel; Letton, &c., vs. Carty, Whitley; submitted on

A TAR MERCHANIZINTERVIEWED.

In passing up Main street yesterday, our The Supreme Court, as a check upon the looking ox-wagon standing in front of the more than a thousand souls. Hight for once; encroaching, usuring tendencies of Congress, and as a conservative power to preserve the Capital Hotel. It had the old fashioned wood bere's our hand, old fellow, for speaking the equilibrium of the Government in its ad- en axles, and, in its low body, crowned truth right out in meeting for once, anyhow.

ministration, and to protect the Constitution with a weather-stained wagon-sheet, we saw

But Wendell is not one of the thousand. what looked like tar-kegs in compact rows bunal to decide questions of conflict of juris-diction between the United States and the among the straw with which the bottom of the bed was strewn. There were two yoke of oxen; one spotted and bald-faced, and the other the good old-fashioned brindle, which the importation of Short-horns has prefty well run out of this region, but both small and rather calf-like in their build. The near lead ox a few general but specified powers, with a had a rope to his horns, to the end of which was a small boy about ten years of age, bare footed and dressed in a costume of tattered jeans of different colors, which looked as il the original suit had given place to the patches the Constitution without protection against with which it had, from time to time, been Congressional and Presidential encroachment, mended. Upon inquiry we found that he was from Pulaski county, and, in company with his father, had come down for the purand all questions of conflict of power between pose of disposing of a cargo of tar, of which they had on leaving home ninety-nine kegs, the selling price of which was eighty If our mixed system of National and State cents. While engaged in this conversation, the senior hunself have in sight, and pretty soon we were interviewing him in the apprived style, the result of which was that we Lingford, living fifteen miles east of Somer-Upon our inquiry as to what brought him so time-but it had received its heaviest blows one side of the bridge in use. from the use of coul tar from the gas-works cesses. The concurrence of a majority of the as a substitute. This latter, Mr. Langford whole number to be necessary in all its decis- informed us, was a fraud, as it would ruin ions, and its judgments to be enforced by the wagons, crusing the wood to split, while the This tribunal, in its organization, would be genuine pine tar manufactured by him would wooden axles better than any known invention. It was also, he said, invaluable for keep off distempers of various kinds. We were so much impressed with its sterling inst., in the 82d year of his age. qualities that we forthwith purchased a keg Capt. McGill, the enterprising proprietor of the Capital Hotel, who was present at the en

show of weanlings and yearlings were proba- prising constituent of our friend Senator Fox November their gas and water will be turned bly never seen before, either on this or the other we gave him a letter of introduction to Judge off.

when the sire of such animals was led out for | Sep The Adjutant General received in- ber 4, for the purpose of organizing an Agrilic opinion such a truly magnificent lot of little mates. This is a high-handed outrage, which calls or prompt punishment. It is said that a The reputation of Mambrino Pachen has all number of the attacking party can be iden- mation of outsiders, says the Big Sandy Her SUND! Pays from her sur-

The work on the new boulevard which with South Frankfort is progressing finely, May the horse and his owner long live pros- and a week or two more of good weather supervising commissioner, requests us to notify subscribers to come forward and pay at once, as funds are needed to prosecute the

THE ROYAL JAPANESE JUGGLERS AT MA-

tive line of the show business—performed last night before another immense audience, who shuddered—there is a good deal of the ever popular 'shudder' in them—at the ladder act of Satsuma and son; wondered at their tub act, and applauded to the echo Kanisitchi and Kotzko's great shoulder balancing, and Little All Right's tumbling and block balancing, Youtoyou's hoop leaping, the bamboo act o Miss On onyou and Youtoma, the wire walking of Miss Tchiniatz, and the tape throwing of Miss Yoycitchic, are all astonishing to an American audience, who only wonder why the rchestra is allowed to mar some of the best features, and why Yaszio is permitted to ofttempt at burlesque during the walking act. We commend the entertainment to all who are (Reported Expressly for the Kantacky Veoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law. Frankfort. Ky.)

raffle of the oil portrait of Anne Boleyn for road, and, from present indications, their ef. and sound, is Hyatt vs. Bank of Kentucky, Jefferson;
McCormick vs. Robards, &c., Marion;
Scudder, &c., vs. Harbour, &c., Madison;
Hale vs. Roddle, Daviess; petitions for rehearing the benefit of the Confederate Memorial Asso. forts will be successful.

> If your plumbing needs repairing, go to Oscar Seeley, the only practical plumber

bb vs. Stephens. Magoffin; submitted on Bor Mrssrs Gray, Rodman, & Co., are receiving daily the old reliable Malthys Baltimore Os sters, which they will keep constantly on hand.

> The editor of the Kentucky People bemouns the death of nine fat turkeys from ablominal tooloosinesis, alias chicken cholera.

The Louisville papers are exposing the Gurley vs. Kemper, Fleminz; motion to allow mandate to issue forthwith overruled.

A lams Express Company vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson;

Jefferson;

Louisville papers are exposing the Lisa Weber troupe for not paying their advertising bills. They exposed themselves

See advertisement of J. S. & L. E. Harvie, offering \$50 reward for stolen horse

COMMON SENSE. - In Lawrence, Mass., they have settled the labor question by paying the operatives by the r.

NEW ARWERTERS SOME DOWNS

other day that in 240,000 bodies, which make attention was attracted by a very primitive- up the population of Boston, there are not GAS AND WATER NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL PER sons in arrears for Gas and Water Tax, who do not pay their dues by the 1st day of November, wi have their gas and water tur M. A. JONES.

> The fire in Chicago has had the effect to smooth over the political antagonisms. Oscar Seeley, St. Clair street. Satisfaction For all plumbing or gas fitting, call on Both parties in the city have agreed to make guaranteed. no nominations, but to support a joint ticket with Medill, of the Tribune, as candidate for mayor. With this beautiful exhibition of Back Again and at it! brotherly love, it is only a little short of fiend-

> > hem again. He has opened a

to make the stealings worth fighting for. The trotting turf has lost two of its finest horses in Kentucky within the past on hand a full assortment of by Mr. John Mardis, of Clark county, Ken-tucky, and the latter of B. Curtis, of Brook-country Produce. Call and you will be satisfied. lyn, New York, but kept in Kentucky. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and hal. brother of Dexter, Geo. Wilkes, Abdallah and a number of other noted horses, and val ued at \$20,000,

ish for the Cincinnati Enquirer to ask if the

municipal goose has been too badly plucked

Wendell Phillips said in a speech the

gathered more interesting facts about tar than night after a gloomy day, and yesterday was we ever knew before. The enterprising pro- the perfection of autumn weather. The prietor of the wagon proved to be Thomas rains of the preceding days had settled all the dust, and the air was delightfully bracing, Each State to choose one member of a tri-bunal, to have power, both by original and appellate jurisdiction, to decide all questions river, about seventy-five miles from here. clouded sun.

far with his tar, he said, "hard times and dull sales at home," adding that he was on his way to Owen county, where wooden axles

Clair streets. If this were done, the travel

Men. Women and Children in Native Costante Giving a performance never attempted by Americans! Crowded houses everywhere! "housing a turned away at Boston, New Orleans, et Louis an New York. Patronized by the elite of those cities and announce the votes for President and Vico sale for his supply. The introduction of iron across the bridge would be divided, and peraxles, he said, had interfered very much with sons might with propriety be required to keep the tar trale -and he pronounced it tarsevery to the right, instead of as now having only

(their own make) as done at Seeley's, St

al government and popular liberty—if they stock, to place in water and salt troughs, to illness was reported some days since, died at

Attention is called to the notice given by M. A. Jones, who has been appointed ly water tax, by which it will be seen that unless In token of further interest in this enter- those in arrears pay their dues by the 1st of Equal to the Great Emergency.

> A public meeting will be held at Walton, Boone county, on Saturday, Novem

of any sert, not a foot of hose, not a single public well or cistern, not even a "bucket" company." If insurance rates are not high they ought to be.

million of inhabitants.

The Italians of New York City have formed a bureau of immigration and a society to

For cheap gas fix ares, go to Seeley's, St. Clair street.

The Ashland, Ky., Furnace averages 1,000 tons of iron a month, resting on the

sented on our table by its November number. The following contents are particularly inter- Oldest Stock Insurance Company in the esting: James McCosh, President of Princeton Coilege; A Man among Men; Spiritual Presence; The Elucated Man in American Society; Alexander H. Stephens; Thoughts on Phrenology; The Tagals and Visayans; Healthy or Diseased Children; "Fill up the mendations, or the Boy who got a Situation- swept away by the burning of Chicago. Belt will be seen by reference to the etc. The publisher offers the last three number Companies rightly deemed perfectly sound a proper column, that John L. Sneed, of this bers of 1871 free as a premium to subscribers week ago, have been swamped by losses ex-

For cheap pumps and hydrants, go to Seeley's, St. Clair street.

MARRIED.

ATTENDANTS-Mr. Michael Madden and Miss Anna Murphy. In the Christian Church, at Bagdad, Tuesday, October 24th, by Pres. W. S. Gittner, Mr. G. T. Scrance and Miss Mary, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

STOLEN-\$50 REWARD E WILL PAY FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery to us in Frankfort of a

Stolen from our stables, near Stony Creek, on Wed nesday night last. The horse is 5 years old past, between 16 and 17 hands high, short neck, short coupled, straight fee, with very few white hairs in face and under both hind heels; hair rubbed off small place on left shoulder by collar; paces well under sad tle. Islind bridle with round blinds, and old Spanish saddle, with dark leather quilted seat, wooden stirrups, and piece split off of norn, taken with the horse. We will pay the above reward for the delivery of the horse, and \$25 additional for the arrest of the thief.

J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 37, h-4t. Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 27.h-4t.

With this Troupe. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents; Gallery '5 cents.
Seats can be had at L. B. Marshall' Book Storathres days in advance. J. E. NOBLE, Agent.

The Original "ALL RIGHT!"

COUNTRY.

Japanese.

EDDING, VISITING, INVITA-TION CARDS and ENVELOPES al-ways in the best and most fashionable styles.

Leave orders at CRUTCHER & BACON'S Hat and Shoe Store

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Iron-Clad

Never Surrenders!!

Tested by the storms of Sixty-one Years and STILL IS

HER LOSSES BY THE GREAT

CHICAGO FIRE. Leaving her magnificent capital of

UNTOUCHED, AND QUARTER OF A MILLION SURPLUS TO SPARE.

"Get the Best." GET HARTFORD POLICIES!!

J. M. MILLS, Agent. United States.

Organized A. D. 1794, YOU INSURED ?

(Mental) Measure;" Pre-historic Man; The significance, now that nearly all the prominent Boa Constrictor; Consumption; His Recom; Insurance Companies of the land have been

THE STAUNCH OLD BULWARK, The Insurance Co of North America PHILADELPHIA, PA. CASH ASSETS, over and above CHICAGO LOSSES,

\$2,700,000!

In consequence of the low rates prevailing in Chicago, this Company has done a limited usiness there for a year or two, and the result is, the entire losses by the Great Fire do not exceed Hulf a Million Dollars, not one-half of the net surplus over all liabilities! This is the result of the Company's prudence in refusing do business at ruinous rates. Those seeking reliable insurance should se-

and vicissitudes of Seventy-seven Years, paying losses in that time amounting to over Twenty-five Million Dollars, it is a proud satisfaction for this grand Old Company, in this hour of terri-le disaster, to bear aloft the Old, Time-honored and Battle-scarred Banner, the assuring inscription thereon of "Security an Indem ity."
For Policies in this Staunch and Trustwor-

Solid Old North America

NEW ADVER TISEMENTS.

M. HELMS, deceased, and lately conducted by John T. Gray, agent, I wish to inform my We are authorized to announce M. H. P. WIL-friends and the public generally, that I have LIAMS as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House ust brought on a large and complete stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, Such as is usually kept in a first-class Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap, Book and Stationery House, all of which I will selt on as good terms as any other house in the city.

I have just received a full assortment of MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HATS and CAPS OF THE LATEST STYLES, SUCH AS

Silk, Cloth, Cassimere, Plush, Felt, and Wool Hats, and Velvet and Scotch Caps.

Also a large stock of MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHIL-BOOTS AND SHOES Of Every Description,

And a large variety of WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S THE BEST PERFORMERS EVER IN THIS LASTING, KID, MOROCCO, AND CALF-SKIN

SHOES AND SLIPPERS. Which I will take great pleasure in showing to

MY STOCK OF School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, IS FULL; AND MY ASSORTMENT OF POCKET CUTLERY & SCISSORS on hand on hand Porcelain, Mica, and Nursery Shades,

Trunks, Valises, AND TRAVELING BAGS

NOTIONS. COMBS, HAIR, CLOTH. AND TOOTH BRUSHES, TOILET SOAPS, HAND GLASSES, RAZORS AND RA-ZOR STROPS, BOXES AND BRUSHES, GOLD PENS,

Of every size and quali y.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DOMINOES, CHECKERS, PORTFOLIOS. WRITING DESKS, SCRAP BOOKS, AND A GREAT MANY

OTHER THINGS, All of which can be had or seen by calling on me at HELMS' OLD STAND, ON MAIN STREET. L. B. Marshall.

FOR SALE.

EVERAL FIRST-RATE BUILDING LOTS ON Holmes Street, the property of S. P. Sharp.

R. C. STEELE,

Oct7-1m. Real Estate Agent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEAUTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN
to me that JACOB SPOONAMORE stands
indicted in the Washington Circuit Court with the
murder of Thomas Coulter, on 1st November, 1865,
and is now a turitive from justice soing at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Bovernor of C.e Commonwealth atoresaid, do hereye offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Scoonamore
and bis delivery to the jailer of Washington county,
In Testimony Wherroof, I have bereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at
Frankfort, the 17th day of October, A.
D., 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE. P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:
A. J. James, Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION.

Is about 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dack complexion, black hair and eyes, weighs about 175 pounds about 35 years old. POWELLS'

(OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL.)

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, VENISON, And all the delicacies of the Season served up in the finest style, at all hours. He has his old and reliable Cook,

Aunt Lucy, And he flatters himself that he caters to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Meals can be sent to Ladies or Gen-

tlemen at their rooms. I Pall Orders, to receive prompt attention, should be accompanied by the Cash.

H. R. FOWELL. Proprietor. J. E WRIGHT J. R. SULIVAN.

SULIVAN & WRIGHT, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL CONTRACT FOR HOUSE PAINTING Graining. Glazing, Paper Hangicz, Calcimin-ing, etc., in any portion of the State. The work will be done in the highest style of the art, and satisfac-tion guaranteed in every instance. FALL & WINTER GOODS.

N. HEFFNER, At his New Store, on Main Street.

FRANKFORT, KY., HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME Stock of FALL and WINTER Goods, such as Ea Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, as choice as is to be found in the New York market, which he will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will satisfy those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

NELSON HEFFNER. Kentucky Yeoman Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE We are authorized to announce JNO. L. SNEED, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

DOOR KEEPER OF THE SENATE. We are authorized to announce S. O. CROCK-ETT, of Franklin, as a candidate for Door-Keeper of

DOOR-KEEPER OF THE HOUSE. of Representatives. Sep14-td

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce W. T. SAMUELS as a candidate for election as Clerk of the Senate. sept5-td

STATE LIBRARIAN. We are authorized to announce General George B. Crittenden as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Librarian. aug31-tf #

ON MARRIAGE,

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN FROM the effects of Errors and Abpses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debili y cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remodies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSCAR SEELEY. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER

SI, CLAIR STREET,

Between Main and Market.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Cold and Hct Baths, Water Closets, Wash Basins and Stationary Wash Tubs,

Fitted up in a manner to combine Style and Dursa

Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Toilet, Light, and Portable Stands, French, Cut, and Plain Glass Globes, Oil Lamps, Argand Shades. Chimneys and Burners,

Torches, Keys,

Tapers, and Taper Holders, Also, Gas S.oves. Old Fixtures Renewed. M PIron, Brass, and Stone Pipe, Water, Gas, and Steam Cocks, frass, Ir. n. and Wooden Pumps, Rub-ber Hose and Tubing of all Sizes, kept co. stactly on hand. All work warranted. cc:26-3.m

Latest Fall and Winter

Fashions! MRS. VON BORRIES.

IT AVING RETURNED FROM THE EAST, IS receiving an unusually complete assortment of the latest Styles of Millinery Goods,

CLOAKS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, Of Every Description. Which are offered to the Ladies at the MOST REA-SUNABLE PRICES.

THE STOCK OF Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Silk Patent and Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Velvet Ribbons, Velours, Laces, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Children's Worsted Sacques & Capes. Scarfs, Linen Cuffs and Collars, Hosiery, Zephyr, Embroidered

Slippers, Natural Hair and Curls, Chatelaines, Chignons, Japanese Switches, Frizzles, etc., Is unsurpassed by any heretofore brought to

"Thompson's Glove," AND

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED

TRUE-FITTING CORSET. TO THE GENUINE Jouvin Kid Glove!

And to the REAL and IMITATION HAIR GOODS: Of which a full supply is on hand. Also, to the fact that

All Gloves bought at my Store will be cleaned free of charge, when they require it. FURS and MUFFS repaired; FEATH-

ERS curled; and SWANSDOWN cleaned. On Tuesday, Oct. 17th,

The Grand Opening of PATTERN HATS & BONNETS Will take place; and all the Ladies are most RESPECTFULLY INVITED to call and make a critical examination of the same before pur-

chasing elsewhere. All orders promptly attended to. Mrs. Otto Von Borries.

OTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. J. M. Helms' adm'r In Equity. S. I. M. Major. All persons having claims against the estate of J. M. Helms, deceased are hereby notified to produce the same properly proven before me, before the lst day of February, 1872.

FRANK CHINN, Jr., Master Commissioner Franklin County Court.

FOR SALE. WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate in Frankfort, one sixth interest in the

FRANKFORT CUTTON MILL. Ser JOB WORK neatly 'executed at Prefitable business. W. P. D. LUSH. augs-tf

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF the Senate.

A DAM KAHR TAKES THIS METHOD TO announce to his old friends that he is amongst

NEW GROCERY STORE,

week or so, in the death of Clark Chief and Fancy and Family Groceries

Major Hall. For One Night Only! TIt cleared off beautifully Thursday WEDNESDAY EVENING, HOVEMBER 1. SATSUMA'S

Royal

A CHALLANGE .- \$100 to \$500 dollars Open to any person in Frankfort that can produce as skillful a specimen of plumbing

DEATH OF THOMAS EWING, SR. - The venerable Thomas Ewing, sr, of Ohio, whose his home in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 26th

Not PREPARED FOR FIRE. - For the inforald, we will say that in this town of twelve plus of hundred inhabitants there is not a fire engine

Under the census returns, the State of Alabama only lacks eight persons of an even

The Phrenological Journal is repre-

are working hard for the establishment of this

Paducah Kentuckian.

By Elder J. B. Tharp, at the residence of Mrs Lettie Jett, in Franklin county, Ky.. October 26th 1871, Mr. George R. Rutherford and Miss Sue C. Johnson. In Louisville, on the 26th inst, at St. J.h.'s Church, by Kev. Father Max, Mr. John A. Mc-Carty, of this city, and Miss Kate Cavanaugh.

LARGE BAY HORSE,

thy Company, apply to R. C. STEELE, Agent. AUTUMN LEAVES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, lie strewn around me here; Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how cold, how drear! How like the hopes of childhood's day,

Thick clustering on the bough! How like those hopes in their decay, How faded are they now!

Autuma leaves, Autuma feaves, lie strewn SMITH. around me here; Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how T. STANTON. cold, how drear!

Wither'd leaves, wither'd leaves, that fly before the gale;
Wither'd leaves, wither'd leaves, ye tell a
mournful tale,

Of love once true, and friends once kind, And happy moments fled; Dispersed by every breath of wind,

Forgotten, changed, or dead!

Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, lie strewn around me here; Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how cold, how drear!

Foreign Mail Charges.

(From the Cincinnati Post-office Bulletin.) The following are the rates of postage (international and foreign) chargeable on correspondence from the United States for Aden, Ceylon, British possessions, and Protected States in Hindoostan, and the British Possessions of Penang and Singapore, in Further India, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australia, in the German mails via Brindisi:

Ordinary Letters—For the direct mail to Germany, 20 cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under; and 21 cents in the closed mail through England to Germany; prepay-

ment optional. Registered letters-For the direct mail to Germany, 30 cents; and in closed mail through England to Germany, 31 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, and in addition thereto a registration fee of 8 cents per letter; prepayment compulsory.

Newspapers—For the direct mail to Germa-

ny, if not exceeding 14 ounce, 6 cents; exceeding that, but not over 24 ounces, 9 cents; exceeding that, but not over 34 ounces, 12

For the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1½ ounce, 7 cents; many, if not exceeding 1½ ounces, 10 exceeding that, but not over 2½ ounces, 10 exceeding that, but not over 3¾ ounces, Apr.1, July, and October. 13 cents; prepayment compulsory.

Book Packets—In the direct mail to Ger-

many, if not exceeding 1 ounce, 5 cents; over that, but not exceeding 2 ounces, 10 cents; over that, but not exceeding 44 ounces, 15

In the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1 ounce, 6 cents; over but not exceeding 2 ounces, 12 cents; over that, but not exceeding 33 ounces, 17 cents; prepayment compulsory.

Samples—In the direct mail to Germany, if

not exceeding 11 ounce, 9 cents; over that, but not exceeding 21 ounces, 12 cents; over that,

but not exceeding 3\frac{3}{4} ounces, 15 cents.

In the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1\frac{1}{4} ounce, 11 cents; over that, but not exceeding 21 ounces, 14 cents; over that, but not exceeding 33 ounces,

17 cents; prepayment compulsory.

Note 1. The postage rates on packages of printed matter and samples, exceeding the weight of 3\(^2\) ounces, are not given; but by adding the foreign charge of 3 cents per each 1\(^2\) ounce to the international postages chargeable thereon under the United States and German Postal Convention, the full rates on heavier packages can be easily ascertained.

Note 2. All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of the

Storing Winter Apples.

A correspondent of Laws of Life, who claims to have extended experience, is "decidedly of the opinion" that apples keep far better when put into close boxes or barrels, and secluded as much as possible from the air. When thus stored, he says, they will come out in the spring, full and plump as when taken from the tree. Many varieties, as the Talmen Sweet, Spitzenberg, and those kinds that are not considered as long keepers, and shrivel badly will do well treated in this way. I have, he continues, found universally that they kept better to let them lie without picking over. is much better to pile them into a large bin across the cellar, say six or seven feet wide, and cover them up tight, than to lay them on shelves. I once saw such a bin that a man had kept through the winter. About the first of April, he thought he would open the window on the side of the cellar next to the bin to let in the air, that they might keep better. I was at his place and he called my attention to the fact. Two windows over the bin were opened about ten days or two weeks, and the apples exactly opposite the windows, about one-third, rotted for as much as a foot in depth, and the remaining part on either side were not rotted at all. Another instance: A neighbor of mine had about five hundred bushels in a pile in a cellar. As they became a little specked he commenced picking them over; when about half done he got tired and concluded to let them go. When marketed about six weeks after, he found that one third of those picked over were not fit for market, while all but onetwentieth of the other was good. This I have seen in numerous instances. If you wish to try the experiment, make a box as tight as a carpenter can make it, and when packing from the orchard, fill it and nail it fast. Let it lie in the orchard till it is in danger of freezing; then put it in the cellar. Put the same quantity on the shelves for trial. I am pretty sure one experiment will convince.

PROGRESS OF VOUDOOISM .- The introduction of schools among the emancipated negroes in the South has not had the effect of checking the popular belief in Voudooism, which, on the contrary, is spreading to regions where it was formerly unknown. One reason of this is the removal of all restrictions as to travel, thus permitting the agents of the superstitious to roam about in all directions. Any old rough-looking negro with a bag of lizard heads, old bones, and other traps calculated to excite the African imagination, can tramp from one plantation to another, living on the best the country affords, without troubling himself about work at all The negroes will all fear him, and they will many of them be ready to pay him liberally for exerting his supernatural powers in their behalf. Some of these fellows are very cunning.

PASTRY .- The flour for pastry should be of the whitest and finest quality. It should be mixed with a broad knife, as the moisture and warmth of the hand make it heavy. The butter should be of the best quality, as if it is a little rancid it will taste. To make puff paste it should have all the salt washed out of it. or block tin plates are the best for making pastry. Always use cold water (in summer ice-water) to mix pastry, and if it cannot be baked immediately, set it away in a cool place.

HEAVY .- Tuesday on the adjournment of the court of claims, we gathered together 'Squire James Howell, Thomas Duncan, and R. M. Park, the three heaviest justices on the bench, and weighed them. 'Squire Duncan drew down 255½ lbs; 'Squire Howell 254½, and 'Squire Park 211 pounds, making an aggregate of 721 pounds.— Elizabethtown News.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE .- A sacramental meeting, to continue several days, will be commenced at Cherry Spring Church, Newtown, next LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - - Proprietor Saturday. Preaching every day at 11 o'clock, A. M., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. The Rev. J. H. Fitzgerald, late of Virginia, will aid in the meeting. Georgetown Times.

A true religious instinct never deprived sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash. a man of one single joy.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor-PRESTON H. LESLIE. Secretary of State—A. J. JAMES.
Assistant Secretary of State—WM. H. Botts.
Attorney General—John Rodman. Auditor-D. Howard Smith.

Treasurer-JAMES W. TATE. Register-J. A. GRANT. Superintendent Public Instruction-H. A. M. HENOERSON. Adjutant General—James A. Dawson.

Quartermaster General-FAYETTE HEWITT Insurance Commissioner-Gustavus W Assistant Insurance Commissioner-HENRY

Librarian-George B. CRITTENDEN. Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. South. Public Printer—S. I. M. Major. Public Binder--John Martin, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS. Chief Justice-W. S. PRYOR. Associate Judges-M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PE-TERS, and WM. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. P. D. Bush, Clerk-ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY. Mayor—E. H. Taylor, Jr. Police Judge—John. B. Major. Clerk—S. C. Sayres.

Attorney—John W. Rodman. Treasurer—J. R. Graham. Marshal—H. Hyde. Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEEK, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN,

M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHITT. FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-G. C. DRANE. Commonwealth's Attorney-J. D. LILLARD. Clerk-WALTER FRANKLIN. Sheriff-Joseph Robinson. Jailer-Robert W. Lawler, Assessor-Peter Jett.

Coroner-J. R. GRAHAM. Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term -Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT. Presiding Judge-R. A. THOMSON. Clerk—James G. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each

Franklin County Quarterley Court-Holds

JUSTICES' COURTS. First District. Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F.

D. Reddish, Constable.
Second District. B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the First Monday in M. rch, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District. William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, Saturday after second Monday in March, duck, September and December. Milton Wigginton—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John Fourth District—U. Triest, Saturday in

W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable. Fifth District. Joseph Harrod-Fourth Fri-

day in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—on Third Friday in March June, September, and December George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY. M. E. Church, South—Rev. T. J. Dond, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Class Meeting immediatel; after morning services.

Sunday School-21/2 P. M Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 91 A. M.
Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M. Sunday School Teachers' meeting-Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. J. H. NESBITT Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—2 P. M.
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M Sunday school—9 A. M. Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M. CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. L. Young.
Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10 1/2 A. M. Divine service every morning at 7. ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)-Rev. L. C. Lance,

Recto.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M Sunday School—9½ A. M.
Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M BAPTIST CHURCH-Rev. L W. SEELEY, D. D.

Pastor. Sunday service--11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday School--9 A. M. Prayer menting-- Wednesday, 7 P. M.

LOUISVILLE ADVESTISEMEVES.

WILLIAM CROMEY WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALER, And Agent for the sale

NPOWDER, Manufactured by the ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S,

290 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY. CASH PAID FORRAGS PA full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand, sept26-

U. S. HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY, BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

This Hotel is being

JOHN OCH ANE

WHITE & COCHRANE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET: LOUISVILLE, .KY.

Todoods at Eastern manufacturers' prices, for

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

FEERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP. EEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP.
PER WHISKY of his own manufacture, from two years old down, which he offers for augl -tt

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that a band of burglars and robbers robbed, shot and wounded a Miss Sanders at a tolligate in Jessamine County, on Saturday, the 30th September, 1871, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension and conviction of said robbers and persons connected with said shooting, and their delivery to the Jailer of Jessamine county.

[L. 8]

In Testimony Whereof, 1 have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth. P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:
A J. JAMES, Secretary of State. oct 17-3 m.

Proclamation by the Governor \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.)

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that CHARLES WALIERS and of Willis Bunton. in Pulaski County on 24th November, 1869, and are now fugitives from justice, going & large. going at large,
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of Charles Walters and William Walters, and their delivery to the jailer of Pulaski county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 16th day of October, A. D 1871, and in the 80th year of the Commonwealth. P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:
A. J. James, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Charles Walters is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light hair, smooth face, gray eyes, high cheek bones, little stoop shouldered, about 21 or 22 years of age, weighs about 160 pounds.

William Walters is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark hair, haz 1 eyes, hair inclined to curl, slow speaker; slam face, some beard when he escaped, and had a hollow cough, about 24 or 25 years old, oct 19-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that W. ROBERT FITCH stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court, and is now a fugitive from justice going at large. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Fitch, and his delivery to the Jailer of Fayette county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunt, the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1871, and in the 30th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By the Governor: SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION.

6 eet high; eyes blue; fair complexion; light hair; weighs about 175 pounds, sep5 3.m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMEN WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SHACKLETT stands in dieted in the Melean Circuit Court with the murder of Ben. B. Whitaker, and is now a fug tive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED BOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Shicklett, and his dilivery to the Juler of Melean county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereby set my hand, and caused the Sent of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done as Frankfort, the 26th day of August, A. D.

To monwealth.

monwealth. P. H. LESLIE. By the Governor; S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Is about 3) years old: about 5 feet 10 inches high; fair complexion; rather swarthy; slight built; little inclined to steep-shoulder; grey hair; orown whiskers; slaw of speech; thin visage, aug 29-3m

Proclamation bo the Governor.

\$500 REWARD

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, ITHAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN RUSSELL stands charged with the murder of Mr. Penly in Butler county, and is now a fugitive from justice going at large. now, therefore, 1. PRESTON H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDKED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Russeil, and his delivery to the Jailer of Butler county.

L. S. Transford the South of the Common of the Common of the South of the Common of the South of

PRESTON H. LESLIE. By the Governor:
A. J. JAMES. Socretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Russell is about 35 years old; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; spare made; dark complexion; large blue eyes, contracted temple; can't look a person in the face when aiking to him; thumb on the right hand crooked—caused by a felon; crooked wrist, sep8 3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$600 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Executive Department.

Whereas, IT has been made known to me that Walter Thomas, John Thomas, and ED. Porter, and their delivery to the Jailer of Christian County.

Now, therefore, I. Preston II. Leslie, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO BUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said Walter Thomas, John Thomas, and Ed. Porter, and their delivery to the Jailer of Christian County.

In Testimony Whereas, I have become

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN
to me that STEPHEN SIMPSON stands
charged with the nurder of Jacob Rhoten, in
Monroe County, on the 7th of August, 1871, and is
now a fugitive from justice.going at large. Monroe County, on the 7th of August, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I. FRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Comman wealth a foresaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDIKED DULLAITS for the apprehension of Stephen Simpson, and his delivery to the Jailer of Monroe county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunts set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1871, and in the 80th year of the Commonweath.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor: SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL. Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION.

About 25 years old; light hair; blue eyes; about 5 feet 7 inches high; weighs about 145 pounds; quick spoken; talks loud; a hearty, loud laughter; swears profanely very frequently in common conversation; his voice was shrill and clear, and a little finer rather a smooth face, with very little beard, and that of a light color.

aug29-3m

A few more of those cheap Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., left at Helms' Old Stand Main treet.

PROFESSIONAL

D. M. RODMAN.

LEE & RODMAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the counties of Bulli't, Spencer, Sheby, and Old ham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

CRADDOCK & TRABUE. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice lawin the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.

G.W. CRADDOCK A leontinue his practice in those counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the nabit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. They will give special attention to the preparation and management of cases in BANKRUPTCY, in which practice is, F. J. TRABUE has had much exerience.

I. HORD. Attorney and Counselor at Law Frankfort, Ky

PRACTICES IN THE COURT Or APPEALS.
Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this and adjoining counties, and takes collections for any part of this State. P. U. MAJOR. MAJOR & JETT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Frankfort, Ky., WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Coarts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Franklin.

fort. Office over John M. Helms's boot and shoe store P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit courts of Henry, Trimble, Beene, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also is the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton. T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT, WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS Wand Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson. Shelby. Henry, Franklin Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes collections for any part of Kentucky.

Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets dec18 tf

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN, Attornevs at Law, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL practice in the counties of Benry, Old-ham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Court at Frankfort.

DR. W. B. CONERY ESPECTP" LLY TENDERS HIS PROfessional services to the public.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10 1871-tf DR. WAGGENER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-fessional Services to the public. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct 22, 1870-tf

BNSUREANCE.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE IN THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS COM-LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE.

HOME OF CONNECTICUT. SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE OF KEN-

TUCKY. JAS. A. DAWSON. Agent, Frankfort.

MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES J. O'FALLON, President. A. M. BRITTON, Vice President. A. H. BUCKNER, Secretary. S. W. LOMAX, Assistant Secretary. C. G. McHATTON, General Agent. W. E. HARVEY, Consuiting Actuary. WM HATCH, Medical Officer.

BRANCH BOARD OF TRUSTEES, LOUISVILLY, ET JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President. JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary. WM. H. MERIWETHER, Trustee. J. LOUIS SCHROEDER, Trustee. Col. PHIL. LEE, Trustee.
JAMES S. BARRET, Trustee. P. DE B. ORMSBY GRAY, Trustee ROBERT J. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Trustee. All Policies non-forfeitable after payment of one in mulal premium. Nett proceeds of business in this State to be inested in this State, under advice of Branch Board F Trustage.

J. A. GRANT,

Jailer of Christian County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereanted set my hand, and caused the seal of the set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1871, and in the "both year of the Commonwealth.

PRESTON H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:

PRESTON H. LESLIE.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER, OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY for HINZEN & ROZEN'S celebrated make of Pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. Mrs. Butler is pepared to furnish these Pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered, for what the purchaser from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music. She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Mesers H. H. Murray, H. Berry, R. B. Jillson, A. J. Kendall, J. Graham, J. W. Bar-lett, Mrs Frankfort Frankfort Public School, and Otto Von Bories.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION. I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, situated on Kentucky river, 2½ miles from Frankfort. 1½ miles from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Road, 225 ACRES,

160 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; a comfortable house, containing five rooms, and a hall, stables, smoke and dechouse and other necessary out-buildings, with a small orchard and other fruit. Terms casy. Address

Farmdale Post-office, Franklin county, Ky.

inn 25 dd wti

YEOMAN

ESTABLISHMEN [.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Variety, Style, and Cheapness

Frankfort, Kentucky.

FANCY AND PLAIN

JOB PRINTING

Neatly Executed in the Finest Style

We call attention of those desiring superior work on the best terms to our facilities for printing every description of

BRIEFS.

BOOKS. CARDS.

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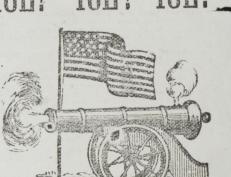
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